



Chapter 10

Perfect Tense





Outline

- 完成时态的构成及意义
- Present, past and future perfect tense





完成时态的构成

have

vpp

■ 现在完成:

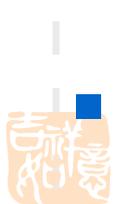
have/has worked

■ 过去完成时:

had worked

■ 将来完成时:

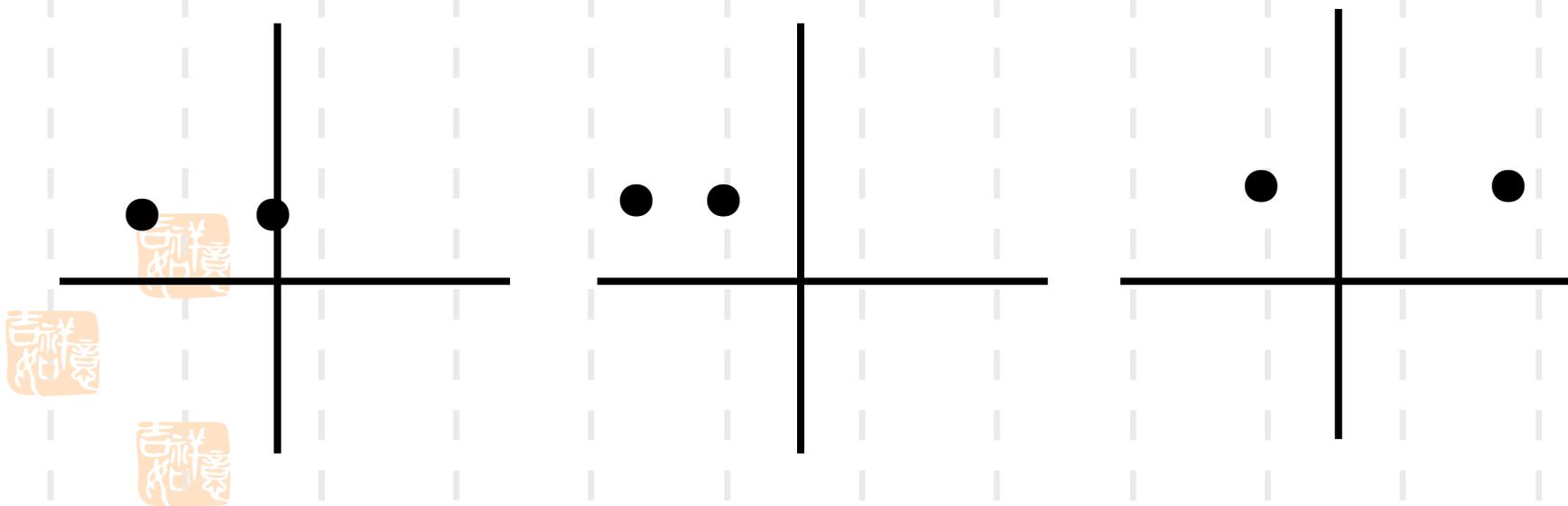
will have worked





完成时态的意义

- 核心意义：“回顾”
- （两个时间点，从时间点2回顾时间点1）



现在完成时：在现在回顾过去
 过去完成时：从过去回顾更远的过去
 将来完成时：在未来回顾在此之前发生的事件



两个时间点之间的关系

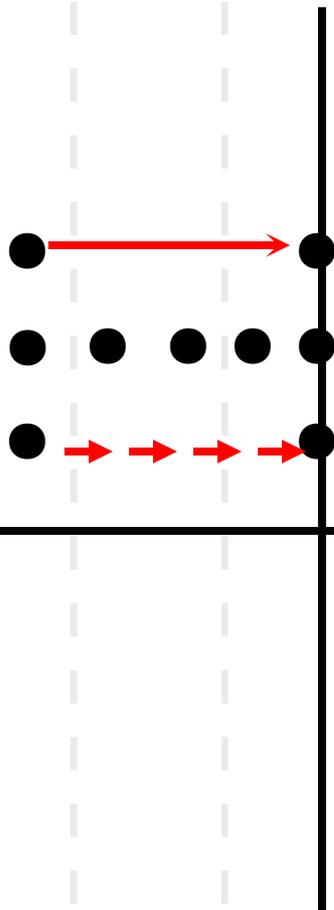


- 即事件是如何把两个时间点联系起来的：
 1. 事件从时间1**延续**至时间2；
 2. 事件从时间1**重复**至时间2；
 3. 事件在时间1已经结束，但它的**影响**“**延续**”到时间2。





现在完成时态
present perfect tense



延续事件
重复事件
单一事件





现在完成时基本用法



- 延续事件

- 重复事件



- 单一事件



基本用法一：延续事件

- 一个开始于过去的动作或状态一直延续到现在。
- We *have been* in love for 2 years and we are getting married next month.
- I *have been* married for over a year. I am happily married.
- I *have learned* English for over ten years now, but I still can't speak it well.



- All my life I *have lived* by a code and the code is simple: honor the gods, love you women and defend your country. Troy is mother to us. Fight for her!





延续事件的一些用法



- 1. 谓语要表示延续
- They *have fallen* in love for eight years.
- They *have married* for over a year.



- ※短暂动词可以用于现在完成时，不过不与延续性的时间状语连用。





- 2. 要与“延续性时间状语”连用。
(durationsal adverbials) (4种)
- Since time began, man *has lived* in fear of fire.
- Great changes *have taken place* in BJ in the past ten years.
- We *have up until now failed* to take any action to decide on a common language that would further communication between nations.
- They *have lived* in London for 3 years.





■ 以上是完成时态要表示延续思维的两个必要条件：

■ 1. 谓语要表示延续；

■ 2. 要有延续性的时间状语。

■ 这样，句子才能表示一个延续到现在的动作或状态。

■ 如果没有延续性时间状语呢？





- John has lived in Paris *for ten years*.
- John has lived in Paris.

- ...That was ten years ago. He is now living in BJ.





- 3. 没有延续性的时间状语，则表示一个“完成了（complete）的动作”，而没有延续到现在：

- 1) I have been a school teacher *for several years*.

- 2) I have been a school teacher.

- 1) Sue has been married *for one year*.

- 2) Sue has been married.



- 完成时态中的延续性事件，有两个条件：
延续性动词与延续性时间状语连用。如果没有延续性时间状语，则表示一个完成了的活动，没有延续到现在。





基本用法二：重复事件



- 过去的事件“重复”到现在
- “重复事件”与时间状语的关系

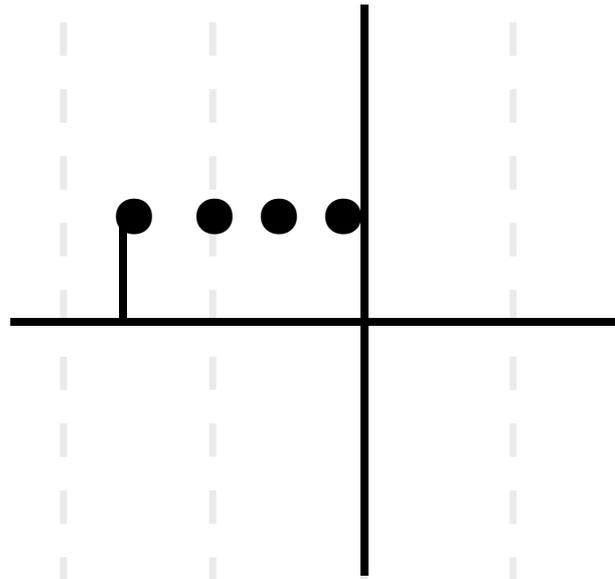




- *I have had* so many teachers in my life. *I have had* teachers in school. *I have had* teachers at home. *I have had* teachers in stores, on streets, and at playgrounds. *I have had* teachers in books. *I have had* teachers in nature. *I have had* teachers everywhere I *have gone, stayed, and lived.*



- 所谓“重复事件”（repeated events），就是表示站在现在的角度回顾到目前为止的一个时间段内（a time period up to now），某一活动或事件重复发生了多次。





- In all the work I *have done* as president, every decision I *have made*, every executive action I *have taken*, every bill I *have proposed and signed*, *I've tried* to give all Americans the tools and conditions to build the future of our dreams, in a good society, with a strong economy, a cleaner environment, and a freer, safer, more prosperous world.

—— Bill Clinton's Farewell Address



- The coach commands the player: "Right turn! Left turn! Forward march!..."

One of the players leaves the line shrugging his shoulders.

"Where are you off to?" the coach asked.

The player said: "*I've had* enough! You don't know what you want! *You've changed* your mind a dozen times in a few minutes!"



- 有时，很难对“延续事件”和“重复事件”进行严格的界定区分，比如：
- For more than 80 years, scientists *have argued* over whether life exists on the planet Mars.
- 一直在争论 / 不断地挑起争论 / 不断地进行争论





重复事件与时间状语的关系



- 延续事件的时间状语也都可以用于重复事件的句子中，此节主要讨论**现在完成**与**一般过去时态**的区别。





重复事件与时间状语的关系



- 1) I *have called* him three times this morning.
- 2) I *called* him three times this morning.



现在完成时具有“将来可重复性”，
而一般过去时态没有。



“可重复性”原则



可重复原则



1. My grandfather **has been dead** for 20 years.
 2. My grandfather **has been dead**.
-
1. How many people **have entered** for the race?
 2. How many people **entered** for the race?
-
1. I **was absent** four times last semester.
 2. I **have been absent** twice this semester.





1. I haven't seen him this morning.
2. I didn't see him this morning.

1. Marilyn Monroe starred in many movies.
She died in 1962.

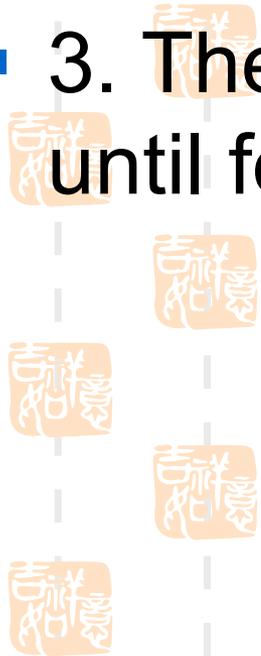
2. Julia Roberts has starred in many American movies.





Exercises

- 1. Tanya has been very persistent about talking to me. She has called 6 times! (be, call)
- 2. A total of 36,832 fires in China have killed 971 people during the 1st quarter of the year.
- 3. They've just announced the flight has been delayed until four o'clock.





■ 1. A: How many interviews have you had (have) this month?

B: I have had two interviews so far this month.

■ 2. A: How many interviews did you have (have) last month?

B: I had four interviews last month.





基本用法三：单一事件



- 什么是“对现在有影响”？
- 什么是“过去事件”？





什么是“对现在有影响”？

- The exceedingly stout lady indignantly tackled a bus inspector at a busy stopping-place.

“I want to report the conductor of that bus that's just gone,” she shrilled. *He's been rude!*”

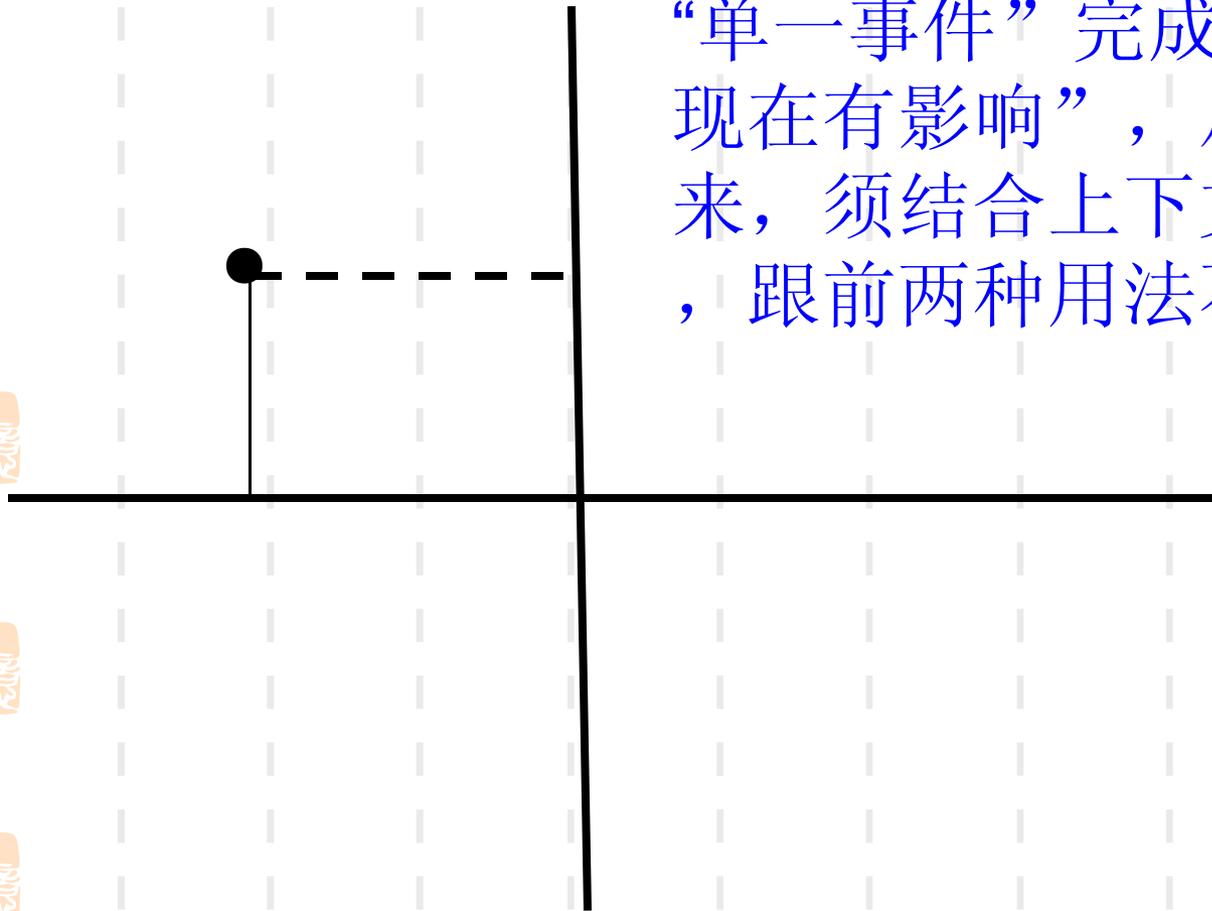
“How?” asked the bored official.

“Why” went on the lady. “He was telling people the bus was full up, and when I got off he said 'Room for three inside.'”



过去发生的事件对现在有影响

“单一事件”完成时表示的“对现在有影响”，从字面看不出来，须结合上下文方能理解，跟前两种用法不同。





- When I was waiting in line at the bank, I noticed a woman holding a small child at one of the windows. The boy was eating a roll, which he thrust at the teller. The teller smiled and shook his head.

"No, my dear," said the boy's mother, and then, turning to the teller, "I beg your pardon, young man. Please forgive my son. He *has just been* to the zoo."



何谓过去事件



A: Has the postman left any newspapers?

B: Yes, he did six month ago.

过去事件离现在有较劲和较远之分。





- Have you asked your little brother to wash the dishes?
- No, I did that myself this morning.
- Thousands of times.



Practice



- A: What jobs _____ (have)? **have you had**
- B: Well, I once _____ **had** (have) a job on a cruise ship.
- A: What _____ **did you have to** (have to) do?
- B: I _____ **organized** (organize) activities for the passengers.
- A: What _____ **did you like** (like) about it?
- B: Well, working on a cruise ship _____ **was** (be) terrific. I really enjoyed...
- A: _____ **Were** (be) there any bad points?
- B: Oh, sure. Every job has its bad points...



过去完成时

- 在“过去”回顾“更远的过去”
- 过去完成时中的延续、重复和单一事件



过去完成时与一般过去时的比较





在“过去”回顾“更远的过去”



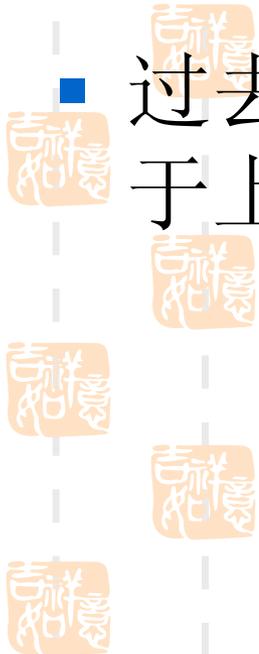
- 现在完成时以“现在”为时间参照物来谈论过去，过去完成时则是以“过去”作为时间参照物来讨论更远的过去，二者本质上是一样的，只是参照的时间不同。





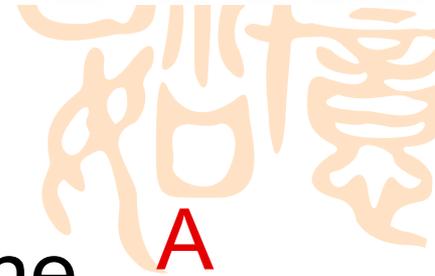
- 现在完成时的参照时间“现在”往往潜在语境中，不需要明确说出来，例如：
- I have been a worker for 28 years.

■ 过去完成时是不能独立使用的，必须依附于上下文中出现的一般过去时。



■ He packed his bags. He left where he was and went elsewhere to look for the precious present.

After many frustrating years, the man grew tired of looking for it. He **had read** all the latest books. He **had looked** in the mirror and into the faces of other people. He **had looked** for it at the tops of mountains and in cold dark caves. He **had searched** for it in dense, humid jungles and underneath the seas. He **had gone** to extraordinary lengths. He **had wanted** so much to find the precious present. But it was all to no avail. His stressful search **had exhausted** him.



Exercise

- She felt suitably humble just as she _____ when he had first taken a good look at her, hair waved and golden, nails red and pointed.

A. had

B. had had

C. would have had

D. has had





Exercises



- 1. I had just sat (just, sit) down in the recliner to watch TV when I heard (hear) a knock on the door. When I opened (open) the front door I saw (see) a young man standing there staring at me.
- 2. I had just poured (just, pour) myself a cup of tea when the phone rang (ring). When I came (come) back from answering it, the cup was (be) empty. Somebody had drunk (drink) the tea or had thrown (throw) it away.



各类事件与过去完成时

- 1. I *had stayed* in America for 2 years when he moved there.
- 2. I *had proposed* to her 5 times, but she still refused to marry me.
- 3. Her baby *had fallen asleep* when she went into the room.
- 4. She *had made* everything ready before I came.
- 5. We *had studied* English for 6 years when we entered college.
- 6. Clint *had written* 3 letters by the time she arrived.



过去完成时与一般过去时态的比较

一、两个或以上相继发生的动作，用**and**或**but**按动作发生的先后顺序连接，此时用一般过去时；过去完成时强调主语在过去某一时刻“回顾”更早的动作。

- 1. He *opened* the door and *entered*, but *found* nobody.



- 2. He *had served* in the air force for 10 years before he died in the jet-crash incident.

- 3. I realized that we *had met*.

- 1) He *served* in the army for 10 years; then *retired* and *married*. His children *are* now at school.
- 2) He *had served* in the army for 10 years; then he *retired* and *married*. His children *were* at school.



- 二、表示两个相继发生的动作时，用过去完成表示V1完成后，V2才发生，从而使得两个动作相互独立，彼此脱离开来。用一般过去时，则可能表示V1“导致”V2发生，或两动作之间有种因果关系。
 - 1. When I *had opened* all the windows, I *sat* down and *had* a cup of tea.
 - 2. When I *opened* the window a cat *jumped in*.
 - 3. When I *had written* my letters I *did* some gardening.
 - 4. When I *wrote* him a letter, he *came* at once.



- 这名歌手唱完歌以后，就坐下了。
- When the singer had sung her song, she sat down.





将来完成时

- 将来完成动作的开始时间
- 将来完成时的三种思维方法





将来完成动作的开始时间



- 将来完成时是以“将来”为参照时间，来表示开始于将来之前（可能是过去、现在或将来）的动作持续到将来。动作开始的时间不重要，关键是说话人要站在将来的某一时间来谈某一动作的完成情况。





- 到下个周五之前，我们将完成五门考试。
- We will have taken five exams by next Friday.
- We started our exam yesterday / We have started our exam today / We will start our exam tomorrow, and we will have...



将来完成时的三种思维方法



- 1. I *will have learned* 8000 words by the end of next year.
- 2. The old man *will have worked* in the factory for 50 years when he retires next month.
- 3. By 5 o'clock this afternoon the spaceship will *have traveled* 11 times round the world.
- 4. We *will have finished* our exam by the end of next week.
- 5. By 2050, scientists probably *will have discovered* a cure for cancer.





Error correction

- 1. I have entered the university for 2 years.
- 2. He has come here for three hours.
- 3. The old lady has died for ten years.
- 4. He has left his native place for three years.
- 5. I have married for one year.
- 6. He has joined in the army for five years.
- 7. I have come to Beijing for seven years.

